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# The Watchman.

"I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM THAT SHALL NEVER HOLD THEIR PEACE, DAY NOR NIGHT."

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1850.

No. 19.

## Poetry.

### 'TIS GOOD TO LIVE.

I thank thee, Father, that I live!  
I thank thee for these gifts of thine—  
For bending skies of heavenly blue,  
And stars divine;

For this green earth, where wild, sweet airs,  
Like frosty spirits, joyous stray—  
For winding stream, and trees, and flowers,  
Beside its way.

But more I thank thee for true hearts  
That bearsweet gifts of love to me,  
Whom mine enfolds, and feels that this  
Is love of thee.

Warm from their spirits spread around!  
An atmosphere serene—divine—  
Magical, like golden haze,  
Encreting mine.

I thank thee, Father, that I live!  
Though warnings fill this earth of thine;  
To labor for thy suffering ones  
Is joy divine!

And even I, so weak and poor,  
May bear some word of life from Thee,  
A beam of hope may reach some heart,  
Even through me.

## Miscellany.

### THE SECURE SPOT.

In its general style, allusions, and sentiments, the Ninety-first Psalm is allowed to be one of the finest of the Hebrew Odes. It has no title in the original; nor can we determine on what occasion, or by whom it was composed. But there is a probability that it was penned under the direction of the Spirit, when David felt himself the subject of Divine protection, during that severe PESTILENCE which came upon Israel after he had numbered the people—(2 Sam. xxiv. 10.) The full intent and purpose of the writer, is to remind us where man is to place his safety and confidence in a season of imminent peril, and pressing trouble. At such a time, neither on the mountain's brow, nor in the valley at its foot, is there a stronghold or castle visible for his aid and defence.

The secure spot is an invisible fortress, known only to a faithful soul. To "dwell in the secret place of the Most High," is, in other words, to place ourselves by an act of faith under the Divine protection.

Enviably privilege of unhesitating faith! It calls forth the liveliest expressions of our obligations to God for the past, and of our everlasting dependence on Him for the future. Others speculate, the Christian believes and confesses from a full heart all that God has been to him, and all that he anticipates from his faithfulness. "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress; my God, in Him will I trust.—Surely He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.—He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust. His truth shall be thy shield and buckler." Yes, it is a source of unspeakable comfort to those who are confiding with unhesitating steadfastness in such a God, that the means both of their protection and deliverance are hourly and daily under His immediate control, and at His sovereign and gracious disposal.

What else will divest the mind of that dread and anxiety which threatening events are called to inspire? He who feels that God is for him, for his protection and defence, knows not how to yield to undue fear in the prescribed path of duty. He retires to rest unmoved by thickening shadows of the darkness, and he goes forth to his labor, even when disease is on the wing, calming every perturbed feeling by the remembrance, that no weapon of war can reach him without receiving its command and its aim from God. "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night, nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon-day. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee." Scenes like these, of desolation and woe, it is the privilege of the Christian to possess his soul undisturbed tranquility, and wait with unshaken confidence the event, whether of life or death. How often in such seasons have the faithful been delivered?—and when it has seemed God to suffer them to fall, how firm been their reliance on His omnipotent arm, how rich their consolation in the moment of their last conflict? Had we more of the fear laid upon our minds, all other fears would be

thereby subdued. A dying saint once beautifully remarked, "There is no danger to the Christian." His daughter whispered tremblingly, "You do not think there is any danger to the Christian?" "My child," he answered, "do not use such a word: THERE IS NO DANGER TO THE CHRISTIAN."—*Episcopal Recorder.*

### SUMMER.

The season of Summer calls the vigorous mind to profound contemplation. Inestimable are those habits of thought and observation, which convert nature into the temple of God, and render all its different scenes expressive of the various attributes of the Almighty Mind.—Every season speaks of the analogous character which we ought to maintain. It is now the pride and glory of the year. The earth is covered with plenteousness, and the sun is pursuing, like a giant, his course through the heavens, dispensing light and vigor over the world beneath him. Are there no classes or conditions of men of whose character and duties this season is descriptive? Are there no moral lessons which they who love the Lord, may gather from that sun which now goeth forth in his might? Is it not, in the first place, emblematic to us of the maturity of human life, and of the virtues which that season ought to display? To those of that age, the spring, with all its weakness, and all its dangers, is past;—an unseen arm has conducted them through the dawn of their infant journey, and led them on to that mighty stage where the honours of time and of eternity are to be won.

Whatever may be the situation or condition in which they are placed, there is yet to all some simple and evident duty which they are called to perform,—some course which they are summoned to run: and what is far more, however narrow may be its bounds, or obscure its situation, there is some sphere in which their influence extends, and in which, like the summer sun, they may diffuse joy and happiness around them. In such seasons, let nature be their instructor; and, while they bless the useful light which pours gladness among the dwellings of men, let them remember that they also were made to bless and improve.—Let them remember, that to them have now arisen the lengthened and the enlightened days of life, when everything calls them to labor; and that the breath of heaven has ripened all their powers of mind and body into perfection; that there are eyes in heaven and earth, which look upon the course they are pursuing; and that the honours of time, and the hopes of immortality, alike depend upon the use which they make of the summer of their days.—*Chas. Brooks.*

### THE HUMAN SKIN.

The lecturer proceeded to describe the nature and structure of the skin, which he said was a three or four fold covering to the surface of the body, and the various portions of which, the cuticle or scurf skin, the rete mucosum the cutis, papille, &c., and their functions he noticed in detail. Having done so, he afterwards proceeded to notice the renewal of the body through its cutaneous substance from the external world.—It was proved by the absorption of medicated surfaces when rubbed upon the skin, by increase of weight from the air itself during sleep, and at other times, which could not be accounted for by the food taken; and also by the phenomena of sympathy and antipathy. The skin was adequate to avail itself of the goods of the atmosphere whether ponderable or imponderable, earthy, watery, gaseous, or ethereal. The mind acts upon the capillaries of the skin with great force through the nervous system. Hence, during fear, the papille desert their posts, and allow contagion to invade. Whither does the skin go, or where does it end? It might be said that it was continuous with itself. True but it was even more circular than this, for besides that it covers the body, it passes in along the thoroughfares, only assuming a thin and moist surface. It runs through every part of every sive-like vessel, along the sanguineous and lymphatic system, over levels which on quadrant has taken, and through a millage, which wants a surveyor still. Having alluded to the geographical difference of the skin, the lecturer made a few remarks upon the hair and the temperament, and the nervous system, and a sympathy between the hair and the mind in health and disease. He presumed that the accounts of fear turning the hair white in one night were all attested, particularly as a late clever writer could object to it beyond that "it is impossible" of his own imagination. Whoever had once felt the hair of his flesh stand, up knew right well that something ran out of his brain when the fit was on him. But to proceed to the functions of the skin expressing the

mind. Beauty (said the lecturer) they tell us is only skin deep; but none of them has told us what is the depth of the skin. At all events, it brings the whole man to surface. Our seven ages have there all their every-day liveries from the cradle to the bier. Red cheeks, merry dimples, and plump-stuffing for youth, the line and the furrow for many-thoughted age, and carnation for the bridal morning. All the leigons of desires and hopes have uniforms and badges there at hand. There love puts on its celestial rosy red, which is its proper hue. There lovely shame blushes, and mean shame looks earthily; there hatred contracts its wicked white; their hypocrisy plunders the others, and takes all their dresses by turns.

### AEROSTATION.

The recent attempts in New York to navigate the air, will lend interest to the following extract from an able article on the progress of Mechanical Invention, from the Edinburgh Review, for January.—"The art of flying has more or less occupied the inventive power of man, since the days of Dædalus. Here we may allow that cost and even danger may be left out of consideration, and that the question is one of simple practicability. The balloon offers the nearest approximation to a successful solution, since, though we could not properly fly, we might float suspended to these buoyant spheres; and efforts to steer balloons have accordingly been innumerable. Now a very simple calculation will show that a wind of fifteen miles an hour, would exert, upon any sphere, of useful size, a pressure greater than the weight could sustain in the air. The power, consequently, which would be required to retain the machine stationary against the wind, or what is the same thing, propel it at a like rate through a still atmosphere, must be greater than that which would keep it up in the air without a balloon at all. A good three-fourths of prospective aeronauts, therefore surround their task with unnecessary difficulty. And the remainder who devised so many varieties of imitative plumage and pinions, might have saved their labor, if they had reflected that before they could use their ingenious apparatus, they must possess some motive power which could sustain its own weight and something more, for a reasonable time. They were constructing new wings, while the thing wanted was a new steam engine."

### A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it more strange that they escape so long than that they almost perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush this mouldering monument that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth, and the atmosphere whence we draw breath of life is impregnated with death, health is made to operate its own destruction! The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth; so papably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! we see our friends neighbors perishing among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell shall perhaps, give the next fruitless warning to the world.

### A SHORT SERMON.

BY H. HUDOE.

The subject was temperance: the text was, a drunken woman on her death-bed. The audience was a small one; viz., the woman's husband, who was also a drunkard.

"There now," said the preacher, "you see J—, what drinking comes to. Your wife is dying; there is no hope for her, she will never be better, and she will die soon. If you don't give over drinking, you will very likely be as bad as she is before long; and why not give it over? It does you no good. you are never happy, J—, are you?"

Here the old man shed a tear, and said, "No sir, I'm never happy."

"Give it over then, and there is some chance for you. 'Tis an awful thing to die, and a dreadful thing to die drunk. Now, J—, you'll try to leave off, won't you?"

The audience stammered out a few words, but made no answer the preacher could understand. The woman died—the man went on drinking, until one night he got out of his bed,

took a pen knife, stationed himself before the looking glass, and cut his throat! In the morning he was found dead in his chamber. This couple had been respectable, then beggared last of all rich (unexpectedly); their money spent in strong drink brought them to their end.

### SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

Not print any marks upon you.—Leviticus, xix, 28.

This is understood to forbid the practice of tattooing, that is, by means of colors rubbed over minute punctures made in the skin to impress certain figures and characters on different parts of the body, and which, in general remain indelible throughout life. The figures thus impressed on the arms and breasts of our sailors will serve in some degree to indicate the sort of savages and barbarians in almost all climates and countries—the aboriginal inhabitants of our own country not excepted, who from having their naked bodies profusely ornamented, apparently in this style, were described by the Romans as painted savages. It seems in England to be more commonly regarded as a custom of savage islanders than as any thing more. Yet it is also an Oriental custom, and that too among people whose proximity to the Hebrews affords a reason for the interdiction. The Bedouin Arabs, and these inhabitants of towns who are in any way allied to them, are scarcely less fond of such decorations than any islanders of the Pacific Ocean. This is particularly the case among the females, who in general have their legs and arms, their front from the neck to the waist, and even their chins, noses, lips and other prominent parts of the face disfigured with blue stains in the form of flowers, circles, bands, stars, and various fanciful figures. They have no figures of living objects, such being forbidden by their religion; neither do they associate any superstitious with them, so far as we were able to ascertain. They probably did both before the Mahomedan era, as their descendants in the island of Malta do at present. The men there generally go about without their jackets, and with their shirt sleeves tucked up above their elbows, and we scarcely recollect ever to have seen an arm thus bare which was not covered with religious emblems, and figures of the Virgin, or of some saint under whose immediate protection the person thus marked conceived himself to be. Thus also, persons who visit the holy sepulchre, and other sacred places in Palestine have commonly a mark impressed upon the arm in testimony of their meritorious pilgrimage. The Hindoos also puncture upon their persons representations of birds, trees, and the gods they serve. Among them the representations are sometimes of a highly offensive description. All Hindoos have a black spot, or some other mark, upon their foreheads.—It was probably the perversion of such figures to superstitious purposes, or being worn in honour of some idol, which occasioned them to be interdicted in the text before us—if such tattooing is really that which is here intended. As the marks are indelible we of course, in taking this view, consider that a permanent fashion rather than a temporary mourning usage is here prohibited.—*Pictorial Bible.*

### HINTS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

In giving instruction to the young and ignorant, take these rules:—1. A little at a time, and often repeated. 2. When you give a definition, let it be clear, lest you produce confusion. 3. Do not suppose your labour lost, because you are not able to make your pupil understand everything. "Wonder is broken knowledge." Most of our knowledge is of that kind. 4. Never teach a scholar that he is dull; if you do, he will believe you after a while. There is great force in those words of our Saviour: "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly." As if he had said, "I will not charge you with stupidity—I will teach you the same lesson over and over again—I will be patient with you." Follow this example. 5. Invest your lessons with interest. Engage the cheerful attention. "Search out and set in order many proverbs," or striking modes of illustrating and enforcing truth. 6. Improve events and occasions. Things are often good only as they are reasonable. 7. Avoid a gloomy countenance and manner. 8. Yet beware of levity. A frivolous manner belongs to frivolous men and subjects.

MISSPENT YOUTH.—How much I regret to see so generally abandoned to the weeds of vanity, that fertile and vigorous space of life, in which might be planted the oaks and fruit-trees of enlightened principle and virtuous habit, which, growing up, would yield to old age an enjoyment, a glory, and a shade!—*J. Foster.*

## Family Circle.

## THE NAUGHTY PRINCE. A LESSON FOR LITTLE BOYS.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA has a little son who is called Prince of Wales, and if he outlives his Mother, he will one day be King of Great Britain and Ireland. This little Prince has just such a heart as all other boys, and the other day he showed his bad temper in a very naughty way; but Miss Hillyard, his governess, did her duty by correcting him, and his father very properly supported the authority of the governess. That lady, seeing the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said, "Your Royal Highness is not minding your business. Will you be pleased to look at your book, and learn your lesson?" His Royal Highness replied that he should not. "Then," said the governess, "I shall put you in the corner." His Royal Highness again said that he should not learn his lesson, neither should he go into any corner, for he was the Prince of Wales; and, as if to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass. Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat said, "Sir, you must learn your lesson; and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner." However the threat was of no avail; the defiance was repeated, and that, too, in the same determined manner as before; his Royal Highness breaking another pane of glass. Miss Hillyard, seeing her authority thus set at naught, rang the bell, and requested that his Royal Highness Prince Albert might be sent for. Shortly the Prince arrived: having learnt the reason why his presence was required, addressing the Prince of Wales, and pointing to a footstool or ottoman, said, "You will sit there, sir." His Royal Highness then went to his own room, and, returning with a Bible in his hand, said to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, "Now, I want you to listen to what St. Paul says about people who are under tutors and governors;" and having read the passage to him, he added, "It is undoubtedly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and, if you conduct yourself with propriety, you may, some day, be a great man; you may be King, in the room of your mother; but now you are only a little boy; though you are Prince of Wales, you are only a child, under tutors and governors, who must be obeyed, and must have those placed under them to do as they are bid. Moreover," said his Royal Highness, "I must tell you what Solomon says;" and he read to him the declaration that he who loveth his son chasteneth him betimes; and then in order to show his love for his child, he chastised him and put him in a corner, saying, "Now, sir, you will stay there until you have learnt your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and remember that you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed."

## TEMPER.

From the American Mother's Magazine.

Novelty, now-a-days is so much looked for, that it is no small difficulty to obtain for a trite subject the interest and attention which its own intrinsic merit demands. But though our subject be one often written upon, it has not become threadbare; nor is it now less deserving of notice and regard than it was centuries ago.—The relation of husband and wife, parents and children, has not changed. A mother now holds the same important and responsible position she ever did. Hers is the heaven-designed—the delightful task of giving the impress and formation of character to beings "but a little lower than angels."

Every child is engrafted, as it were to its parents, and particularly to the mother, by mysterious and indissoluble ties. And since we are all, from early infancy, creatures of imitation, how exceedingly careful should a mother be, lest by action, word, or even look, she gives the tender scion an evil inclination.

I need not multiply words to prove that a child, begins to notice and imitate long before it walks; that its mind is susceptible of good or evil impressions, before a year has passed over its head.

These are truths, to which the least observing will testify. It is often remarked, in behalf of children when petulant, that it was constitutional with them; that their evil tempers were handed down from their parents. And, what is worse, persons of ill temper are often wont to excuse themselves and their children from that censure which attaches to sudden outbursts of temper, upon the ground of having inherited their evil dispositions.

But what if our dispositions were all inherited; can they not be changed? Does it excuse parents from paying close attention to the formation of their children's character? Does it justify any in abating their efforts to remove evil habits and propensities, and of instilling in their place those that are virtuous and good? Certainly not. It enjoins still greater care and attention.

A bad temper is one of the greatest sources of discord in the family circle. Often are the dearest and tenderest ties broken, and the hearthstone made desolate, indeed, by ungoverned temper. And it will not answer for any one to offer as an excuse for fits of bad temper, that "they were provoked"—that their trials were

very many and perplexing, that they could not help being crusty at times, and hence do or say things objectionable—that they were always sorry when their ill humor was over." No this will not answer; else many a criminal would have never heard the grating of a prison door, or the murderer have felt the hangman's rope. Ah, no; 'tis a very poor way of excusing one's self, and of quieting the conscience, when having pained to the heart's core an affectionate companion, or made unhappy a whole family circle, by an outburst of temper, to say, "I am sorry." No doubt persons are often sorry for rash expressions and imprudent conduct. But often their sorrowing comes too late. The seeds of discord and discontent once sown, are not easily uprooted. They take root ere we are aware, spring up, and bring forth fruit which poisons the cup of pleasure, and corrodes the affections of the heart.

How great is the contrast between families, as regards their dispositions! One will resemble the surface of a placid lake—calm and serene—the other, the troubled ocean, lashed by the angry winds of heaven.

Let us enter, in imagination, the dwelling of one of these families. 'Tis an hour past twilight; all is still without, with the exception of an occasional bay of a hound on a distant hill, or the soft murmuring of a gurgling brook near by. The stars with an unusual brightness bestud the heavens, keeping the constant vigils over the peaceful sleep of nature. And within the house we now enter, a corresponding calm and harmony prevades. We feel, the moment almost we enter the threshold, that domestic happiness reigns here without interruption; that jarings and discord are seldom if ever heard under this roof. We take a quiet and retired place, where we spend an hour or two, wholly unobserved. With an attentive listening, we do not hear one angry or exceptionable word, nor even see a clouded brow. Like the clear deep, crystal waters of some majestic stream, this family moves smoothly and quietly along toward the Pacific ocean of eternity—reflecting the image of their divine Master, and setting an example for others, worthy indeed of imitation. Love, in its highest sense, unites them all, and makes them one. Its opposite—anger—is never provoked; and if it be seen to rise from trying and perplexed circumstances, it is never suffered to assume a prerogative over reason and judgment. In regard to it the mandate, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther" has been early and invariably enforced. In a word, the heads of this family have learned to subdue and control their own tempers, and no fretful or peevish example has been set their children. And now all they have to correct in them is the evil tendency of depraved natures. This resolute but mild words, accompanied with a countenance beaming with sincerity and love, is sure to effect. Such a family as this make all glad in their midst, and are themselves the recipients of peculiar blessings. I need not say that they are actuated by the true principles of the Christian religion; taking as the man of their counsel and guide of their ways the Scriptures of eternal truth. Let us now pass on to the next dwelling. The circumstances of this family, in a worldly point of view, are not dissimilar to those of the one we have just left. Here, however, it is evident something goes wrong, which gives an unfavorable impression even to a stranger. Yes, temper, when suffered to be uncontrolled, soon stamps itself in broad lines upon the countenance, which makes its concealment a difficult matter. See these children, amusing themselves with their playthings in yonder corner. But hark! there is a little disagreement—a hasty, angry remark. How is it regarded by the parents? It may be, at times, it will be unobserved, and they be suffered to go on disputing, till their little circle is broken up in tears. But now 'tis not unnoticed. Hear the mother's remark!—"Hush, children, or I'll whip you; you are always quarrelling." But their little troubles not being smoothed or allayed by so unkind and unbecoming a remark, the father says something which draws them about him; and perchance he is trying to settle difficulties, when (how often is it the case!) the mother interrupts accusing him of always taking their part when she corrects them—"that there is no use of trying to control children who have such a father." And he in return makes a provoking remark, and in a few moments there is a jarring between husband and wife, and in the presence of their children! Alas! how often, too, between parents who are the professed followers of the meek and lowly Jesus! Oh, it is a distressing thing where jarring and discord occur in the family circle; and had we not reason to believe there was far, too much of it, even among professed Christians, these remarks would not have been made.

THE WORST STARVATION OF CHILDREN.—The man who would deprive his child of a proper allowance of food or of necessary clothing, when he has abundant means to provide both, would do him an essential wrong, and would not fail to receive the public indignation. But the man who, from cupidity, or to suit his own convenience, debars his children from education and starves their souls, thereby producing effects which they must bitterly feel through life, does a greater injury than the other; and yet public sentiment, in many places, brands him not as

an evil doer. We conceive that this apathy on the part of parents is the principal reason why our schools do no more good, and why so many children go out from them starvings in mind, prepared to take a low stand as intellectual beings, and ready to inflict the same injuries upon others that were inflicted upon themselves, and thus to perpetuate the evil.—*Massachusetts School Report.*

## Geographic and Historic.

## EXAMPLES OF ANIMAL INSTINCT AND SAGACITY.

From Mr. Couch's recent work on Natural History.

The Journal of a naturalist relates the following instance of affectionate attention in the thrush:—We observe this summer two common thrushes frequenting the shrubs on the green in our garden. From the slenderness of their forms and freshness of their plumage, we pronounced them to be birds of the preceding summer. There was an association and friendship between them that called our attention to their actions. One of them seemed ailing or feeble from some bodily accident; for though it hopped about, yet it appeared unable to obtain sufficiency of food. Its companion, an active sprightly bird, would frequently bring it worms or bruised snails, when they mutually partook of the banquet; and the ailing bird would wait patiently, understand the actions, expect the assistance of the other, and advance from his asylum upon its reproach. This procedure was continued for some days; but after a time we missed the fostered bird, which probably died, or by reason of its weakness met with some fatal accident.

Pliny relates a somewhat similar instance of affectionate care of the aged in the rat, and it is so ordinary a portion of the character of the stork, as to have given origin to its name. This feeling sometimes characterises a race. Thus, though living usually apart, jackdaws are fond of associating with rooks, and sometimes venture to place their nests in the rookery, although the latter bird appears to tolerate, rather than encourage the intimacy. Starlings, also, when assembled in flocks in the winter, will often court the friendship of rooks; and on this account permit the neighborhood of men, whom otherwise they would have carefully avoided.—This habit of affectionate association is the more remarkable, as contrasted with the antipathy which some creatures manifest to each other. The crow is always ready to buffet the buzzard and kestrel; and the annoyance inflicted by the smaller birds on the owl, and sometimes on the cuckoo, has often been described. It cannot be for food that the sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*) attacks the whale; and yet its approach towards any of the tribes of the latter creature causes them to fly with terror. The love of the human race so powerfully shown by the dog is the more surprising, as man is the only creature in whose favor it is displayed, for two individuals of its own kind its savage propensities are never wholly extinguished.

In animals, as in the human race, this affection is also sometimes attended with the feeling of jealousy: "A wood dealer, residing near Quai St Michel, Paris, had a fine English bull dog, which was a great favorite of his wife, who used to caress the animal. On the 10th of August last she was sitting not far from the kennel caressing her child, which was five years old; the dog became jealous of it, and at last so furious, that he burst his chain, rushed at the child, worried it, and did not quit his hold until he was killed with a knife. The child was so severely hurt that his life was despaired of."

The cunning of the fox has indeed been ever proverbial; and even so long since as the days of Æsop, he figures as chief personifier of that quality. But in many of the instances which have been related, we cannot refuse it the higher appellation of wisdom, as possessing the excellency implied in the definition of its being "the means best adapted to the ends most conducive to its own well being." The following instance is illustrative of the remark of Pliny, that no degree of taming will entirely divest this animal of the habits of ancestry. A fox had been partially tamed, and was kept fastened by a chain to a post in a court yard, where he was chiefly fed with boiled potatoes. But the animal seems to have thought that a desirable addition might be made to his fare from the numerous fowls that strutted around him, but whose caution kept them beyond the reach of so formidable an enemy. His measures were soon taken; and having bruised and scattered the boiled potatoes which he had received for his dinner at the extremity of the space that the length of his chain enabled him to command, he retired, in an opposite direction, to the full extent of his chain, and assumed the appearance of utter regardlessness of all that was passing around him. The stratagem succeeded; and when some of the fowls had been thrown so much off their guard as to intrude within the circle of danger, the fox sprang from his usual place, and seized his prey.

The habits of cautiousness displayed by this animal are also significant of conclusions drawn by observation from experience; for, when followed by dogs, it will not run through the gate—although this is obviously the most ready passage, nor in crossing a hedge will it prefer a smooth and even part—but the roughest, where

thorns and briars abound, and when it mounts an eminence it proceeds obliquely and not straight forward. And whether we suppose these actions to proceed from a desire to avoid those places where traps may probably have been laid, or from knowing that his pursuers will exactly follow his footsteps, and he has resolved to lead them through as many obstacles as possible, in either case an estimation of causes and consequences is to be discerned.

We quote the following anecdote from the "Zoologist," vol. ii. p. 790.—"While an old man was wandering by the side of one of the largest tributaries of Almond he observed a badger moving leisurely along the ledge of a rock on the opposite bank. In a little time a fox came up, and after walking for some time close in the rear of the poor badger, he leaped into the water. Immediately afterwards came a pack of hounds, at full speed, in pursuit of the fox, who by this time was far enough off, floating down the stream; but the luckless badger was instantly torn to pieces by the dogs. An instance of still greater sagacity in the fox occurred a few years ago, in this neighborhood.—As a farm-servant was preparing a small piece of land for the reception of wheat, near Pumberston Mains, he was not a little surprised on seeing a fox slowly running in the furrow immediately before the plough. While wondering why the sly creature was so confident, he heard behind him the cry of the dogs, and turning round, he saw the whole at a dead stand near the other end of the field at the very spot where Reynard had entered the newly closed trench.—The idea struck him that the fox had taken this ingenious way of eluding pursuit; and through deference to the sagacity of the animal, he allowed it to escape. Derham quotes Olaus, in his account of Norway, as having himself witnessed the fact of a fox dropping the end of its tail among the rocks on the seashore to catch the crabs below, and hauling up and devouring such as laid hold of it. On our own sea-coast rats also have been known to add a new dish to their dietary by taking crabs, though it is not easy to imagine how the capture is effected, and certainly it is not by angling with the same pensile organ. On the credit of several persons, however it is known that rats have skillfully employed their tails in drawing oil through the narrow neck of a jar, when unable to reach it any other manner.—Mr Murray observed a dormouse to dip its tail into a dish of milk, and then carry it smeared with the fluid to its mouth; and similar ingenuity has been witnessed in its conveyance of water, when the little creatures could not otherwise obtain a supply.

The modes employed by dogs of different races in capturing and devouring the crab, and especially that pugnacious species, the velvet crab (*Portunus puper*.) will illustrate the experience which has become propagated in the breed, over the ignorance of the uninitiated. On the first discovery of the prey, a terrier runs in to seize it and is immediately and severely bitten on the nose. But a sedate Newfoundland dog of my acquaintance proceeds more soberly in his work. He lays his paw on it to arrest it in its escape; then tumbling it over he bares his teeth, and, seizing it with his mouth, throws the crab aloft; it falls upon the stones; the shell is cracked beyond redemption; and then the dainty dish is devoured at his leisure.

## THE RIVER NILE.

A very interesting journey has been undertaken by the Rev. Dr. Bialloblotsky, under the joint management of himself and Dr C. T. Beke. The object of the journey is to trace the true sources and branches of the River Nile in reference to which scientific gentlemen have differed much. The map of Ptolemy is said to vary greatly with the proper bearings of the river.—Another object is to ascertain the state of slavery and the trade on the African coast. The expense of this expedition is defrayed by subscriptions from scientific and other gentlemen interested, but we believe the list of subscribers is not too numerous. The East India company have granted a free passage in their steamer.

## THE CITY OF POMPEII.

Pompeii was anciently a walled city, of about two miles circumference originally washed by the sea, though it is now a mile distant. It is six or seven miles from the Mount Vesuvius, and little farther from Mount Somma, which in the year '79 of our era, poured upon Pompeii ashes, hot water, and Punice stones, and upon Herculaneum solid lava, burying both for seventeen centuries. I walked the streets of Pompeii which was not even discovered until 1750 and which now stands disinterred in melancholy grandeur, the city of the resurrection. I saw her disinterred temples theatres, villas, prisons and tombs. I saw yet stand the abode of their Deities, or rather of the craft of the priesthood of Pompeii. The splendid house of Diomed, the spacious and sumptuous city baths, and the richly ornamented fountains are here. The Pavement is deeply worn by the wheels of carriages showing the great antiquity of Pompeii. The sleep of seventeen centuries is broken, but the life of light dawns now again on this ancient city.



The Press and General Review.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

We are happy to learn that a Society has been formed at Kingston with the object of seeking a better observance of the Sabbath. At no period was such an Association more urgently required in Canada, and we hope the example of Kingston will be followed throughout the country.

Scarce in modern times has there been such a hearty and unequivocal demonstration of public sentiment, among all classes of the community, in favor of any great religious or moral movement, as is now witnessed in Great Britain and Ireland, in regard to the sacred observance of the Lord's Day.

It is confidently believed that in Great Britain the entire abolition of Post Office labor on the Lord's Day must be conceded to the prayer of already a greater number of persons than signed the petitions in favor of the Penny Postage in 1839.

In corroboration of the opinion of the practicability of the entire cessation of Postal labor on the Sabbath, it may be sufficient to refer to the following declaration of the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom to a deputation which waited on him at London, on the 21st March last.

The copy of a Petition to Parliament is appended to the circular, but as such petitions have all to be in writing, we have abridged it thus.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

That they regard the Sabbath as an Institution stamped with the seal of Divine authority, and designed and fitted to promote the best interest of the human family; that every violation of it is in the highest degree displeasing to its great author, and detrimental to the public welfare.

We trust numerous petitions will be poured in from all parts of the country.—Globe.

PROTESTANTISM AND ROMANISM.

From the Prairie Herald.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, writing from Dubuque, Iowa, says that the Romanists have lost their relative influence there. He remarks, "One revival of religion does more for Protestantism than a Cathedral that cost \$50,000 does for Popery."

them out the case is bad for their cause. The case is now on trial in this country, whether Rome with its mummeries, or Protestantism with its Bibles and praying conventicles—the law of the State not interfering—shall prevail.

THE CIRCUS.

A Remonstrance with Christian Professors.

"Abstain from all appearance of evil" is a scriptural direction, which is thus paraphrased by Doddridge:—"In order to preserve your innocence, it will be necessary to guard against circumstances of strong temptation, and things concerning the lawfulness of which you may have just suspicion, though you cannot absolutely pronounce them to be criminal."

Bear with me, Christians, in laying before you some views and convictions which I have entertained on this subject, and which I hope you will henceforth also entertain. If anything advanced should wound such as have been betrayed into "the appearance of evil," I would beseech them to remember that "faithful are the wounds of a friend."

1. Consider the class of amusements to which they belong.—That class is the theatrical: or if this be disputed, do they not at the best belong to the class of "things concerning the lawfulness of which you may have just suspicion, though you cannot absolutely pronounce them to be criminal?"

2. Consider the general impression of Christian minds concerning such amusements.—Is it not strong presumption against them that in all ages the best and most exemplary Christians have strongly condemned and set their faces against them?—that faithful ministers have uniformly condemned them—classing them, like Bunyan, among the commodities of "Vanity Fair?"—that a Christian minister should find,

in a moment, his sense of Christian order violated, and feel himself wounded and scandalized on hearing that any of his flocks were known to share them?—that Christians should feel it would be inconsistent for a minister to be present at them, and that all should expect a minister to condemn them?

3. Consider the general impression of worldly men.—"Much may be learnt," says Cecil, "from the sentiments of men of the world. If a man of this character, who heard me preach, should meet me where he would say, 'Why, I did not expect to see you here!' then he ought not to have seen me there."

4. Consider the sanction and patronage of vice involved in sharing such amusements.—You sanction the proprietors, the performers, the system. You are compelled to take it in the lump. You sanction an idle, vagabond, unvirtuous, if not vicious life.

5. Consider how religion is endangered or injured by sharing in such amusements.—To say nothing of your own personal religion, look at the hindrance to your dependants—to weaker Christians—to children. Some who go themselves hesitate to take their children.

ers" Christian should be found. The general impression on worldly minds has been already noticed. Were there only danger to the credit of religion, without hindrance to its progress, that were a sufficient reason why a Christian should never be seen in "the circus."

6. Consider how contrary such amusements are to the entire spirit, if not to the express precepts of Holy Scripture.—The Scriptures do not give us particular precepts about every detail of conduct, but broad principles, which Christian discernment, if not common sense, may readily apply to the occasions of life as they arise.

What the Rev. T. Binney has said of the theatre may fairly be applied also to the circus: "It must suffice to say—and now let me be considered as just whispering gently to the ear and to the heart of members of churches, communicants at the Lord's supper, and persons who pass in society for religious women; hark!—the theatre is utterly inconsistent with their professed subjection to the laws of Christ, their separation from the world, their daily prayer (if they pray) not to be 'led into temptation,' and their solemn duty to avoid being 'partakers of other men's sins.'"

"My brethren, these and such as these are the precepts of Scripture, and however it may be attempted to give them a meaning peculiar to apostolic times and to idolatrous communities, they are equally applicable in their principles and spirit to every place and to all time, and require a separation from a baptized world as well as a heathen one."

assured that if the taste for spiritual things expel the taste for worldly amusements, there is extreme danger lest the taste for worldly amusements will expel the taste for spiritual things. Enough has surely been said to convince any candid mind that no Christian should share in amusements of this class.

Let those who are not Christian professors remember they ought to be such, and let them

consider whether willfully doing what has "the appearance of evil" is not like practically proclaiming that they have no desire to obey God.

Christian Professor! Have you been betrayed into doing what has the "appearance of evil." Wisely and humbly seek pardon of God, who is so ready to forgive, and then, as "God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you," go on "sin no more."

Young Friends! Abstain from all appearance of evil." Be true to the principle to regulate your practice. Is it a self-denial? practise it. Is it a cross? take it up. Is it an affliction, or will abstinence involve you in affliction? endure it, "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season."

B. B. B.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association.

On Monday, the sixth annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the above society was held at the Hanover-square rooms. The Lord Bishop of Litchfield presided, and was sustained by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., and a numerous body of clergymen. The Right Rev. Prelate, in his opening address, congratulated the meeting upon the large measure of success which had attended the exertions of the Committee during the past year. Objections, indeed, had been raised against Scripture Readers, in high and responsible quarters, but no believed they had been satisfactorily refuted, and for his own part, he had founded two auxiliary associations in his diocese, and thus he thought the most conclusive proof he could adduce of his interest in the movement, and his approval of its operations. The report stated that the funds of the Society had increased, as had likewise the spheres of its labors during the past year. They had now a permanent income of nearly £5000 a year. The sum received from the local auxiliaries had exceeded that subscribed during the previous twelve months by the sum of £750, and 230 subscribers had been added to the list. A "ladies' fund" had been instituted for three or more additional readers. The Society had now 97 agents employed, and though during the cholera 30 readers had come in contact with 1,468 cases, there had not been a single death among the former. The visits paid were--to members of the Church of England, 200,280; to Roman Catholics, 23,850; to Dissenters, 31,810; and to persons attending no place of worship, 96,311--making a total of 355,251 visits. The receipts amounted on the whole to £8,072, and the expenditure, the largest item of which was salaries, £7,087, left a balance of £236.

--London Paper.

FRANCE.--RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.--From the last number of the Archives, it appears that the authorities in many parts of France, are withdrawing from colporteurs the license to sell tracts, on the ground that some of these contain severe strictures on the doctrines and practice of the Roman Catholic Church. Such a mode of procedure is altogether without precedent, and, if persisted in, would prove fatally injurious to the free and unrestricted publication of Divine truth. Hitherto, Catholics and Protestants have considered themselves at perfect liberty to express sentiments, in accordance with their respective creeds, from the pulpit, and from the press, whenever they considered it right to do so. The writer in the Archives shows most conclusively, that certain tracts condemned, do not contain statements more severe on the points at issue between Catholics and Protestants, than many that are to be met with in Protestant authors, such as Claude, Dumoulin, Turieu, Pictet, and a host of others that now enjoy unrestricted circulation among all classes of Protestants in the country. Nay, what is more striking still, Eneas Sylvius, Piccolomini, Brigitte, Cardinal Baronius, Sigonius, and many other writers who have lived and died in the communion of the Roman Church, have in their works inadvertently in severer language on the doctrines and practice of Roman Catholics, than any now complained in the tracts condemned. This procedure on the part of the authorities is the more wonderful, when it is considered that the utmost liberty is permitted to Catholic bishops and priests to speak out their mind freely against the Protestant faith, both from the pulpit and the press. Exertions, the most strenuous, are making by all Protestants, alive to the important consequences involved in these proceedings of the authorities, to assert their constitutional rights, and to ward off, if possible, the fatal results that would inevitably ensue, were they to become sanctioned by law.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.--The Canterbury Association, for establishing a settlement in New Zealand on the Church of England principles, held a meeting in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday, to promote the objects of the association. The hall was crowded in every part, by a well-dressed audience of both sexes; and the meeting was remarkable in many respects. In the first place, the class of the principal speakers and attendants was peculiarly influential; the Chairman was Lord Lytton; among the gentlemen on the platform were the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Courtenay, Mr. Adderly, and several other members of Parliament. The plan of the settlement was fully explained by the Chairman. An unexpected incident varied the proceedings with a little opposition and helped to excite still more animated interest. A Mr. Sidney rose in the body of the meeting, and entered into a general tirade against the Wakefield principles of colonisation--adopted by the founders of the Canterbury settlement, and avowed by the Bishop of Norwich and other speakers at this meeting. After some patient listening, the Chairman proposed that the interrupter should rise his more abstract discussion after the general business was over; but as there was some desire to hear the controversialist, he was had up to the platform, and there he finished his speech and his readings. This episode called forth the mover of the next resolution, the Bishop of Oxford, in a very vivacious reply, pregnant with forcible argument and illustration. The meeting lasted four hours; and the resolutions proposed in furtherance of the Canterbury scheme were passed unanimously.

--London Paper.

New Advertisements.

Wanted, A COLLECTOR; a praise-worthy enterprise.

Encourage Home Manufactures.--PETER R. LAMB, Those who wish to obtain a good and cheap article in Mr L.'s line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, May 27, 1850.

FRIENDS OF TRUTH AND RIGHTEOUSNESS BEWARE! AN ENEMY INVADES YOUR DEAREST RIGHTS!!

Were the "Watchman" to lift up his voice and cry Fire! Fire!! how readily would the inhabitants of this City emerge from their dwellings, and upon ascertaining the scene of operation occupied by the devouring element, rush to the place of destruction. Or, were we to propound through our columns, the startling intelligence that hundreds of incendiaries awaited the midnight hour "when deep sleep falleth upon man," to apply the torch to the habitations of our readers, what anxiety, what watchfulness, would be the result! But it is lamentable to reflect, that while the interests of time are respected, and earthly possessions regarded with tenacity by all, so little alarm is evinced when the interests of morality, of religion, are invaded by worldly speculators. We abhor that utilitarianism which alike regardless of "the honor of our native land" and "the glory of our God" would seek prosperity by a path which heaven has prohibited, and which stands opposed to "righteousness which exalteth a nation" and promotive of "su" which "is a disgrace to any people."

What a speculative spirit prevails in the world! Morals, religion, life, soul--all brought into the market, all disposed of, for the sordid purposes of worldly gain. The spirit and letter of christianity, have been outraged in many respects, by so-called christian legislation; and crimes and wrongs the most palpable and destructive have, by professedly enlightened legislators, been legalized and rendered contributory to the national revenue. But we could scarcely imagine that Canadian legislators, would sanction a scheme of gambling, which at once outrages the laws of morality and opens the flood-gates of iniquity upon the whole community by patronizing in high places what is so highly subversive of the interests of truth and righteousness. We refer to the "Lottery Scheme" for the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Rail Road;--a scheme which calls loudly for the determined opposition as well of the patriot as the christian. It is our intention, as briefly as possible to point some of the principal points of view in which the Lottery Rail Road Scheme, is objectionable; the due consideration of which, will, we trust, fully establish the iniquitous character of the whole affair.

In the first place then, the whole scheme is emphatically a piece of gambling. The share-taker purchases a ticket of tickets and awaits his chance, which may be a fortune! for which an equivalent has not been rendered; or, a disappointment, which he hoped would be the lot of another. It is vain for the advocates of this iniquitous affair to quote as a precedent for their conduct, the casting of lots as recorded on the sacred page. Any person acquainted with both cases and having two grains of common sense, will readily perceive that the cases are decidedly dissimilar.

Again, the defenders of the Railroad Lottery Scheme recommend it by false pretexts, and fallacious reasonings. Deception has branded the conduct of its principal, and many of its subordinate abettors. Hundreds of names to the memorial for the act of incorporation were obtained under false pretences,--the parties being utterly unconscious of the manner in which the Lottery Scheme was linked with the project; parties too, who, would be the last to sanction any thing bearing so heavily against public morals. The assertion has been made, but with what color of truth the country will judge, that, although the projected Railroad would be a great public benefit,--its advantages can in no way be secured without associating with it a MAMMON LOTTERY!! In fine, no Lottery, no Rail Road, is the Watchword with those speculating gentlemen. Now, will any sane man believe that the inhabitants of Canada can in no way be induced to forward a project so largely fraught with public advantages on any other condition than the identification of the whole scheme with a Lottery? Surely not. Yet the advocates of that project, instead of meeting the objections of their opponents, for the most part content themselves with raising a false issue; as though the friends of truth opposed the great projected public improvement, whereas the objections rest not against the end, but against the proposed means of attaining it. In order to enable Mr Capreol to carry his pet speculation into effect, the inhabitants of Toronto and of other localities are coolly solicited to allow themselves to be heavily taxed; and in return for the investment they

are promised large profits, the enhancement of property, the enlargement of business, &c., &c. To such inducements, we have serious objections. Can our readers imagine for one moment that real prosperity can attend a speculation in which God is dishonored? And if success were attainable in the violation of divine requirements, and amid the forfeiture of the no favor, would success be desirable? To render, however, the deception complete, the cost is estimated at a rate which competent judges say is quite insufficient to cover the expense. This, doubtless, was an excellent trap for unsuspecting Corporations, both in Town and Country. For, having induced them to take stock and make a considerable investment, should twice the sum originally named be requisite to complete the undertaking, most parties would endure an additional taxation rather than suffer the work to be abandoned when half finished.

Of the importance of Rail Roads to the progress of a country, the day has passed when doubts could be entertained. But of their advantageous influence on the fortunes of those who speculate in them, as much cannot be truthfully asserted. Our readers have not forgotten the tremendous shaking occasioned in commercial circles in Britain a few years ago; a state of things to a great extent induced by the large Railway speculations in which capitalists indulged. How much more may such a result be dreaded in connection with a Railway project which sets God's law at defiance!

We intended to notice the evil influence the introduction of a Lottery scheme for the construction of works of public improvement, would exert; but having already exceeded the contemplated limit of our article, we cannot now pursue the subject any farther.

In conclusion, however, we cannot but express our satisfaction in view of the opposition with which this scheme has recently been met in this City. The several wards have been called upon by the City Council, to ascertain whether the rate-payers are willing to pay an additional tax in order to enable the City Corporation to take stock to the amount of £100,000; and it will be seen by items elsewhere in our columns that some of the wards have almost unanimously opposed the whole scheme. And we earnestly call upon the friends of morality to stay the fearful torrent with which Mr Capreol and his accessories are seeking to inundate our country. Next week the rate-payers will have an opportunity of registering their votes in the several wards against this scheme, and we hope patriots and christians will be united to defeat the foul project.

Annual Conference of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church.

The Conference of this community, assembles for the transaction of business on Wednesday, June 5, 1850, at the Whitechurch Village.

In answer to enquiries relative to the mode of conveyance from Toronto to the place of Session, we have obtained no information. There is a daily line of omnibuses on the route; but whether they can accommodate so many, is questionable.--No fears however, need be indulged as to lack of accommodation in this respect. Brethren from the East will do well to bear in mind that the Boats leave Kingston, Cobourg &c. &c., some hours earlier in the day than during previous years.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The British Steamer Europa's intelligence is not very interesting. The advance in breadstuffs seems not to be a mere momentary change. The Pope's return to Rome has already produced some of the legitimate fruits of despotism. He will never again rule as formerly; and without doubt his reign will be of short duration. Babel will fall! "Haste happy day!"

In our legislative Halls but little progress has been made. His Excellency's opening speech is still on the carpet; and will probably be discussed pretty thoroughly before the reply will be sanctioned. Our readers will find the principal items of parliamentary intelligence, elsewhere, in our columns.

This city has been the scene of a good deal of stir during the past week. A fire on Bay Street Tuesday evening: the work-shop of Mr. Gilbert, and the residence of Mrs. Strang were destroyed and the residence of the Rev. J. Richardson narrowly escaped. Never did we see more efficient effort on the part of the Fire Companies, notwithstanding the inadequate supply of water.

The Installation of Hon. P.B. DeBlacquiere to the office of Chancellor of the University of Toronto took place on Thursday, and it is to be hoped that further factious opposition to the carrying out of the Charter, will not be manifested.

The Queen's Birth-day was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. The display of Fire-works in the evening attracted thousands of the inhabitants of this city to the University Avenue.

The increased facilities for carrying on an advantageous Trade in natural products &c. &c. between the British American Colonies is awakening a good deal of interest in the public mind.

Notwithstanding the fact that part of the Trade of Toronto is said to have flown to Hamilton, no individual can pass through our Queen City, without discovering evidences the most palpable, of steady progress. Even at the present busy season among agriculturists the streets are by no means deserted. A large number of first class Brick buildings are in course of erection; rents are high and "Houses and Shops to LET" exceedingly scarce. Nor are our Wharves and Bay "lifeless and inactive;" but we are happy to state, all astir.

Deaths.

In a communication, dated May 20, 1850, from the Rev. Jas. Bell, the following deaths are announced; with the two former we are not aware of having any personal acquaintance; with the last we had the honor of an acquaintance. In every sense of the word he was an excellent young man, and we deeply sympathize with our departed Brother's surviving relatives. Bro. B. writes:

"We have lost three excellent members on this Circuit. Mrs. Kellat of Millbrook, who died in peace on the 18th of February last. Mrs. Thomas Staples of Manvers, who to the last had a strong confidence in her God; she died the 5th of this month.

Mr. Wm. Browne (Dr. J.S. Browne's brother), departed this life at his mother's residence, 6th Con. of Clarke, on the 24th of April last. Bro. B. was much lamented by all who formed an intimate acquaintance with him; he was a young man of learning and deep piety, and his like is but seldom found in the church. His death was most triumphant.

LETTERS RECEIVED.--Revs. J. Bell, D. Bettes, J. Simpson; Mr. J. Phoenix.

REMITTANCES.--To the end of Vol. 1, Messrs. J. Phoenix, W. Bywater; For 6 mos. Mr. J. Windrum.

General Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 20--P. M. The steamship Europa has arrived from Liverpool.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS. Corn advanced. Indian 1s. to 1s. 6d. advance. Wheat 4d. to 6d. advance for 70 lbs. Flour had advanced 1s. Indian corn meal advanced. Selis at 11s. a 15s. The Steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 15th of May, making her passage in about 13 days. An accident occurred to the Condensing Pump, and the plugs proved to be too frail. She was detained by these accidents, it is said, about 40 hours. She would not sail as advertised on the 14th inst.

NEW YORK, May 25, 6 1/2 P. M. The Crescent City is below from Chagres with later news from California. The Ohio brought Panama dates to the 8th inst. Steamer tickets for San Francisco had advanced from \$300 to \$500.

Small Pox has appeared at Panama. Provisions were scarce and had greatly advanced in price. The Journal of Commerce has a letter, which states that 1500 men had been sent from Havana to Mantanzas, to meet Lopez. It says commissions have been offered to respectable citizens as officers, by a military head, but it is thought only intended to act, in case the regular troops were overthrown. The writer, however, thought they would prove a very poor defence. A call for the meeting of the Cuban Junta to day, appears in one of the papers, on account of the favorable news from the Island in regard to the landing of Gen. Lopez. The Europa telegraphed off Waterford the steamer America from Boston. She would arrive at Liverpool about midnight on the 12th.

The Southern papers per the Isabel, give further accounts of success and victories, and say a force of 600 men, another branch of the invading force, had landed at Sice La Grande, and were expected to join Gen. Lopez. It further says that the troops at Cardines had gone over voluntarily to the Standard of Gen Lopez. In the port of the place the patriots found a few common cannon and some ammunition.

Savannah, May 25. The steamer Isabella touched here. She left Havannah on the 22nd. General Lopez, accompanied by one of his aids named J. Sanchez, and Elaga, took lodgings at the City Hotel; from there we have the following:--The expedition left Singoy in Yucatan, on the 16th instant, and landed at Cardines on the 19th. They lost some time in landing, which gave the Spanish authorities time to send an express ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town and attacked the gate, supposing it to be barricaded. The gate, guarded with fifteen men, stood fire well. At this moment, troops were seen crossing the square, and were hailed, and answered by firing upon the troops, after which some soldiers went to the Governor's house; the house was well prepared for the attack, but was fired upon, and the troops surrendered themselves. The town remained in peaceful possession of the invaders. The men being dissatisfied with the arm reception, and in the steamer Creole, became discontented, and having lost time in getting the wounded, and fuel insisted on going to Key West: they were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Zarro, but happily escaped.



The Expedition to Cuba—Action of the United States Government.

We learn indirectly from the state Department at Washington, (see our Washington correspondence) that the United States government have received intelligence that General Lopez departed from New Orleans on the 8th inst., on an expedition to the southern shore of Cuba, with 4,000 or 6,000 men; and that the Navy Department immediately issued orders to the Gulf fleet, to intercept the adventurers at all hazards, or to assist the Spanish authorities in suppressing the attempt at insurrection or invasion. It is also believed that there will be a concentration and co-operation of the British, Spanish, and American naval forces, somewhere on the coast of Cuba, to put down the expedition, or to cut off all supplies, should they land on that Island.

This begins to be a queer business. We have recently given a number of letters from our Southern correspondents, disclosing some particulars in connection with the expedition which recently sailed from New Orleans. We publish, to-day, a number of articles on the same topic, from various sources; but we must declare our conviction that there is much exaggeration, almost approaching to a lie, in the representations from some of these quarters. According to the best information, coming from every source we do not hesitate to believe that the recent expedition to Cuba, commanded by General Lopez is entirely inadequate to accomplish the purpose contemplated, and that there is every probability that it will end most disastrously to all those concerned in it. Ever since the Mexican war, there have been plots and counterplots, aspirations and anxieties, to find some field of warlike enterprise for those who were then impregnated with the love for military exploits. A good deal of the spirit which has been experienced for such movements, and the uncertainty of finding any open field, has taken its way into the region of the Santa Nevada, where swords have been converted into pickaxes, and ammunition boxes into cradles for sowing gold. Still, California has not drained the peaceful population of all the active spirits fired by the hope of military conquest. In various parts of the country, many persons have been sighing for a point on which to concentrate physical force, and to reap the rewards of military prowess.

There have been three different parties alive to the belief that the disaffection in the island of Cuba is sufficiently extensive to justify a descent upon the coast, and to bring about a revolutionary movement. One of these parties comprises the painstaking body of men whose hopes have not been too exalted, and whose conduct has not been marked by any peculiar rashness. They want an independent local legislature, but they have been willing to wait, and have even now, scarcely any confidence in the success of the hasty plan which, it is said, would make itself apparent about the middle of May. The second party is that of General Lopez and Pickett, including many queer fellows, fashionable young men and curious adventurers, similar to those who accompanied Louis Napoleon in his expedition to Bologna, which subsequently placed the present President of France in the fortress of Ham. The third party includes a large number of the birds of night, and such curious game. They are known as Owls, and under that designation have hovered about the old buildings in New Orleans, every night, for the last three months, creating quite a mystery by the flapping of their wings in their midnight caucuses. All these parties seem to be distinct and separate organizations, and without any other plans than one general, and by no means certain, design. One party thinks one thing, and another another thing. They are bound to do something, either with Hayti or Cuba, or both; but do not know the best course to be pursued to secure even temporary success. If they should land anywhere, it will be in the dark.

Within the last twenty-five years, we have had many similar enterprises originating in this country. Only one, however, has succeeded. Sam Houston, who planned his campaigns with consummate adroitness, pitched himself and his tents in Texas, and gradually wrought out success—the annexation of Texas, and subsequently the war with Mexico, and all the internal trouble which our country now finds so great a difficulty in settling. This was the result of his great movements, and the experiment was one that has led to such consequences that our people may be reasonably suspicious of gaining any more such glorious acquisitions, for some years to come. In Canada, we have had one or two attempts at invasion or insurrection, which have failed, as the history of Schlosser, Grand Island, and the general movement on Lake Ontario and similar demonstrations including the Dorr war in Rhode Island, rightfully classed in the same spasmodic category, have all proved failures, and we shall be surprised if the Cuba movement takes any higher rank.

One thing is certain, that the least show of failure in the Cuba movement will throw back the desired independence of the island for many years. The Spanish government are well aware of all the designs upon Cuba, and have sent forces adequate, it is thought, to the exigency of the case. It may be an even chance; but the result will soon decide that point. Meanwhile it is well understood that if the revolution should fail, a liberal policy will guide the government of Madrid, and a Legislative Assembly, or Junta will be granted at Cuba, for the improved government of the island. This will be a great conservative plan, and will concentrate the loyalty of the old Spanish families, the existence of which will be a safeguard for the possession of Spain. The government of Madrid seem to know what they are about, and the only question is whether the insurgents are as clear headed.—Time will prove all.—N. Y. Herald.

The large increase of the Canadian trade the present season has brought a much larger number of vessels together in the harbour than is usual at any time, owing in part to the shorter trips made, and the larger number of Canadian vessels engaged in the trade. The great quantity of bonded and debenture goods in store has made it rather difficult the past week to obtain storage at short notice.—Lumber dealers are also greatly annoyed for the want of a liberal supply of canal boats. Their

yards and dock room are nearly all taken up, with little prospect of relief.—Oswego Daily News.

The Queen's Birth Day.

This happy occasion was observed in Toronto yesterday, as a general holiday. The fineness of the morning enabled our citizens to enjoy themselves thoroughly, and although a few heavy clouds and a slight rain in the afternoon, created some alarm, the weather became clear again. A number of persons took advantage of the opportunity to take a trip by the Steamer Princess Royal to Hamilton, and returned in the evening, well satisfied with their day's excursion.

The Fire Companies mustered in full force, habited in their new clothing, and marched in procession with their engines and banners, through the town, presenting a handsome appearance.

In the evening, the whole city seemed to be attracted to the College Avenue and Grounds, the entrance of which was brilliantly decorated with the letters V. R. with a star, surmounted by the crown, all in gas. Arches of gas spanned the Avenue at intervals; alternately with the arches were displayed the banners of the National Societies, while crowds of well dressed people promenaded the walks. At about half-past eight, the band of the 71st regiment enlightened the scene with their stirring strains, and soon afterwards the flight of a rocket announced the commencement of the display of fireworks, which took place in the beautiful park of the University, and continued until after ten, affording great delight to the spectators, in spite of some little disappointments occasioned by the dampness of the night. The last and first of the fire-works represented the same device as that on the Avenue gates, described above, and was accompanied by "God save the Queen" from the Band, succeeded by three hearty cheers of the multitude, in honor of our Gracious Sovereign. Three cheers were also given for Dr. McCaul, under whose care, as President of the St. Patrick's Society, aided by the officers and committee of that and the St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies, the arrangements for the celebration were conducted.

We are sure that we speak the sense of the whole city, when we say that the public are highly indebted to those gentlemen for the taste and judgment, as well as the great personal exertions, which they have employed to give fitting expressions to the loyal feelings of the citizens of Toronto.—Daily Patriot.

Toronto University.—Installation of the Chancellor.

The ceremony of installing the Hon. M. DeBlaquiere into the office of Chancellor of the University, took place on Thursday afternoon last. The new City Hall had been granted for the occasion, by the Corporation, and the area of the room, with the large gallery, was crowded at the appointed time, with a highly respectable assemblage, including a very large number of ladies. Many of the members of both houses of Parliament, the highest legal functionaries, and the members of the Corporation, were in attendance.

His Excellency the Gov.-General, attended by his staff, arrived at half-past two o'clock; and shortly afterwards, Mr. DeBlaquiere was conducted by the officers of the University into the room. After the oaths had been administered, he returned attired in the Chancellor's robes of purple and gold. He was presented to the Governor General by Dr. McCaul, with an address in Latin, to which His Excellency made a suitable reply in the same language, delivered in his usual graceful and emphatic manner. Mr. DeBlaquiere then took his seat in the Chancellor's chair, after which Mr. Pro Vice-Chancellor Smith congratulated the Chancellor upon the honor conferred him, and the members of the University on the choice they had made; he concluded by expressing a fervent hope, that in future, all parties would unite in supporting the University, by which alone it could prosper.

The Chancellor then addressed the assemblage at considerable length, with great good feeling and ability, and his Excellency followed him. We have very full notes of these speeches, but the pressure of Parliamentary matter compels us to defer them till Tuesday. The speech of His Excellency, we have heard universally pronounced the greatest effort of eloquence in matter and in manner, which was ever delivered in Canada. His Excellency was loudly applauded in the course of his address, and when he sat down, the cheering was deafening.

The Professors, graduates, and under-graduates of the University, were then successively presented to the Governor-General and to the Chancellor, and the assemblage broke up, his Excellency being enthusiastically cheered on entering his carriage.—Globe.

The Lottery Railroad.

Our readers are aware that the Common Council have submitted the question to the decision of a popular vote, whether £100,000 shall be adventured by this City in the Lake Simcoe Railroad scheme. The vote was to have been taken on Monday and Tuesday first, but we learn was postponed for a week, at a special meeting of the Council held yesterday.

A strong opposition to the proposed investment has been got up in the City, and unless the Directors come in a more tangible and satisfactory shape before the public we sincerely hope the opposition will be successful. The route is not yet determined—the expense is not yet ascertained—the parties who are to manage the building of the road are not known—the Lottery part of the scheme is not removed. In short nothing is determined but that a Railroad to the North is wanted, price five hundred thousand pounds. And on this the citizens are asked to embark £100,000. We cannot think it would be prudent to respond to the demand in its present shape and if the friends of the scheme persist in forcing it forward previous to there being something definite to go on—we hope the electors will negative the proposal.—lb.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—We understand that it is the intention to hold a public meeting in the course of next week, on the subject of Sabbath observance.—lb.

Ward Meetings.

At the Meeting held at Foley's tavern, on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were adopted with but two or three dissenting voices:— "That the Rate-payers of the Ward of St. David have no confidence whatever in the scheme as at present proposed for establishing a Railroad between this City and Lake Huron; that they believe the City will never receive any return for the funds they might invest in such an undertaking; that they look upon the whole affair with the greatest suspicion, and are satisfied that it was concocted and is still agitated by a few parties only, who anticipate reaping a rich harvest from the tax to be levied on the Citizens of Toronto."

The following Resolutions were then moved and seconded, and upon being put from the Chair carried by acclamation:—

"That this Meeting is entirely opposed to paying any tax towards the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad; and that they are decidedly of opinion that it is unjust and oppressive to compel the inhabitants of this City to contribute towards such a Railroad by a tax when none but the great Landholders, Speculators and unemployed Adventurers, are likely to be benefited by it."

"That the Electors of St. David's Ward, in Public Meeting assembled, demand of their Representatives in the City Council—namely, R. W. Dempsey, Esq., Alderman, and Messrs. W. Davis and Coulter, Councilmen—to attend in their places at the Council Board to watch over the interests of the Electors by openly and strenuously opposing the passing of any law, having for its object the imposition of a tax for the construction of the said Railroad; otherwise to resign at once the seats they now occupy in the Common Council."

MR. WEBSTER, ON THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.—On the 13th March, Mr. Webster made some remarks, in which he stated, "he was clear in the opinion, that the true course, and the only course of proceeding efficiently, is to keep that measure separate, and he was prepared to vote for the admission of California, exactly as she presents herself, with her boundaries precisely as they are."

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—There is no more crying grievance, in our post-office system, than that of sending unclaimed newspapers to the Dead Letter Office, without notifying the publishers, or furnishing them with any means of ascertaining the fact. Hundreds of pounds worth of papers are wasted in this truly gothic manner, every year. A day or two since, our agent was colloquially informed, that a copy of the Patriot, addressed to a respectable individual in a country town, had been sent to the Dead Letter Office for six years!!! thus involving an actual loss to the late and present proprietors of £7 10s. This is a solitary instance with ourselves, but we are well aware that there is scarcely a post-office in the country, which does not add its weekly accumulations to the ever-flowing stream which tends constantly towards Quebec.

Will Mr. Hincks take some prompt step to remedy this most absurd and unnecessary abuse of a public trust?—Daily Patriot.

KINGSTON PAPERS state, that a fire occurred on Tuesday night, in Princess street, corner of King street, by which seven large wooden houses were consumed. The vicinity is known by the name of McCumtule's corner, and the chief sufferers are Dr. Sampson, Mr. Glassup, and Mr. W. Smith, the watermaker. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Daily Patriot.

TREMENDOUS.—"We learn by a gentleman from Toronto, that there is not a little excitement in that city. Last Saturday, some of the new and beautiful furniture in the Parliament House was destroyed by some malicious persons, and other acts of insubordination committed."—Oswego Com. Times.

The above absurd statement is founded upon the simple fact, that some petty mischief was committed by boys who had mixed with the crowd of fashionable visitors to the Houses, on the evening in question.—Daily Patriot.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The first meeting of the Senate of this Institution, took place on Saturday afternoon, the Hon P. B. DeBlaquiere, the Chancellor, presiding. Professor Croft was elected Vice Chancellor, and Doctor Hayes member of the Endowment Board.

Saturday's Extra Gazette contains a proclamation, declaring the Bruce Mines, on Lake Huron, a free port of entry.

We understand that the Executive Committee for getting up the Industrial Fair are hard at work, and that the public will be appealed to in the course of a day or two for their subscriptions to this great object. After the manner in which the civic body has taken the lead, we do not think any one can well refuse to contribute his mite. We also expect to see Legislative aid in behalf of a Grand Provincial Fair, at which every part of the Province will have a chance of being represented, and from which prizes will be selected for exhibition at the Fair to be held in London in 1851.—Montreal Transcript.

We have again got cold, rainy weather, which is keeping the country in a very backward state, and interfering seriously with the operations of the farmer in low lands.—lb.

FIRE.—At about half past 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the cabinet-warehouse of Mr. E. Gilbert, Bay-street, which rapidly spread itself over the entire building, and to a small dwelling-house adjoining, occupied by Mrs. Strang; by dint of the most active exertions on the part of the Fire Brigade and a good supply of water from the cisterns, and the hydrant on King street, the principal loss was confined to those buildings, although the large frame house of the Rev. Mr. Richardson, adjoining, was at one time on fire, and was much injured. Mr. Gilbert loses nearly the whole of his valuable stock of cabinet-ware; insurance £150. The other building owned by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, was, we believe, fully insured.—Daily Patriot.

GROSSE ISLE, May 18th, 1850. There arrived and were inspected at Grosse Isle on Friday the 17th instant, thirty-nine passenger vessels, having on board 6934 emigrants of all ages from the new born infant to the venerable octogenarian.

For many years passengers have not arrived in such a healthy condition.

The average passengers of these vessels was little more than thirty days. The number of deaths that took place in this ocean exodus exceeded but little the births, and the number of sick whom it was found necessary to detain at Grosse Isle did not exceed twenty, of whom seven were cases of small pox.

It is hoped that this is but the dawn of that day when the vast stream of European emigration will flow through the cool, healthy St. Lawrence to the fertile plains of the far west.—Quebec Chronicle.

We observe that the Gazette draws attention to the impositions practised on emigrants stopping at American ports, and urges the superior cheapness and safety and convenience in all respects of the Canadian route. We are glad to see that pains have been taken in Great Britain during the last few months to have this fact well explained, and we have little doubt but that the result will be a very large emigration. Already the tide has commenced to set in, and the duties of the emigration agents have commenced. Fortunately, these gentlemen are men of kind hearts as well as experience, so that the emigrant may be quite sure to find, on landing, all the advice and assistance he requires. Mr. Conlan, who acts as the agent for Montreal, is, to our own knowledge, always ready to stretch a point to help on the stranger, and under such guidance the emigrant can hardly go wrong. We hope to see plenty of them; for there is "lots of room."—Montreal Transcript.

ATTACK ON CUBA.—We learned by Telegraph last evening, that the New York Sun of yesterday, announced that Gen. Lopez and Staff sailed from N. Orleans, in a fine steamer, for which they pay a round sum, for the Isle of pine, and St. Jago de Cuba. They intend to enter in the rear of the fortresses. Having secured St. Jago and all the neighbourhood, a proclamation will be made, setting forth the nature and object of the revolution, and a door opened to all to join the republic. If the patriots succeed in landing, there can be no doubt of their triumphant success, says the Sun.—Globe.

We understand that there is every probability of a Forwarding Line being established between Montreal, Whitehall and Troy, by which Emigrants will go from Montreal to Chambly per carriage on plank-road, and thence per daily steamboat through the Chambly Canal and Lake Champlain to Whitehall, and per packet-boat to Troy, at half the present fare. Every friend to the poor traveller will rejoice in the formation of the new line.—St. John's News.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday May 20.

No business transacted to-day, in consequence of the death of the Hon. L. P. Sherwood, member of the Legislative Council, on the 1st inst. In announcing this event the Hon. Mr. Ross, delivered an oration exhibiting the several positions the deceased had occupied, his character &c. &c.

Hon. Mr. Irving, announced the death of the Hon. Jean Baptiste Tache, which took place the 24th August last. The House then adjourned till Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday May 20.

No business was transacted this day in consequence of the death Hon. L. P. Sherwood; which event was announced by Hon. R. Baldwin; after which the House adjourned.

Three sets of Amendments have been presented to the address prepared by the ministry in answer to the Speech from the Throne: one by Hon. H. J. Boulton, another by Col. Prince and the third by parties (conservatives) not named.

From the Patriot.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday May 21.

The House met at 3 o'clock p. m. The committee appointed to examine into the state of the library presented a report. It stated that the number of books saved from the fire were sixty-three, that one hundred and fifty volumes had since been received from the House of Commons, and that the Legislature of Prince Edwards Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, had sent their Journals of 1849. It also recommended, that the House put itself in correspondence with the House of Assembly for the purpose of suggesting the propriety of forming a Joint Library with them.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere made a motion to the effect, that the Hon. Speaker of this House should confer with the Speaker of the House of Assembly, with the view of effecting an arrangement with that body, for the purpose of forming a Joint Library, and that he (the hon. Speaker) should report to this honourable House the result. Hon. Mr. Morris as Chairman of the Council appointed to report on the intended arrangement of this House, brought up the report of said Committee.

Hon. Mr. Morris moved that the Honourables Messrs Bount and Fraser be relieved from their duty as members of the Contingent Committee, and that the Honourables Messrs DeBlaquiere and Ross be added.

Hon. Mr. Ross moved, that the hon. the Speaker, Messrs DeBlaquiere, Gordon, Morris, and the Mover, be a Committee to enquire into the expenditure of this House. The number of officials, clerks, servants, and attendants, the duties performed by them, and the salaries received by them, with a view of ascertaining what saving could be effected.

Hon. Col. Irving brought in a Petition from the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex.

Hon. Col. Irving gave notice that he would move at

honorable address to Her Majesty, to the effect that no member should be summoned to attend this Council who is engaged in any department except the Executive Council.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The doors were opened at a quarter past three. CLERGY RESERVES AND RECTORIES. A large number of petitions were presented and received.

Of the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, representing the condition of and interference with their Mining operations on the shores of the said Lake, and losses sustained by them thereby, and praying the protection of the House against certain Indian claims and interference, and also for a loan of £12,500, to enable them to retrieve their said losses.

Of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Haldimand, praying a renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway Company.

Mr Notman gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a Bill for Law Reform, and the reduction of fees of County Officials.

From the Examiner.

Hon Mr Boulton moved for an Address to His Excellency for reports, papers, and documents relative to reserved Bills, of last Session.

Mr Baldwin said the correspondence between the Governor here and the Home Government were in the nature of confidential communications. He then read a speech from the Lord Chancellor in England, stating that it was not usual to produce opinions by Law Officers of the Crown.

Hon Mr Boulton wanted to hear all the opposers of the motion say what they had to say. He would like to know whether a Prime Minister in England would oppose the production of such papers. If the Home Government had given the Governor instructions to veto Bills sanctioned by both Houses of Parliament our responsible government was utterly valueless.

Mr Baldwin said if he (Mr Boulton) would make any particular measure of last Session a subject of discussion, ministers would be prepared to defend the advice they gave to have such bill received.

Mr Boulton contended that the confidence we placed in the administration entitled us to know the advice they gave on any subject.

The motion was then put and lost.—Yeas, 21. Nays, 42.

Sir Allan McNab made enquiry, of ministers regarding the changes in the administration since the last session of Parliament—and in particular that they will afford to the House and the country some definite explanation of the circumstances which led to the retirement of the Commissioners of the Board of Works from office, and from the seats they held in Her Majesty's Executive Council.

Mr Baldwin said that ministerial explanations were not explanations of the Crown, and might be given by the minister who had retired. The ministry had no explanation to give: they conducted the government on the same principles that they did last session, when they enjoyed a large share of the confidence of the House.

It might to explain that, this House was the proper place for such explanation.

Sir Allan McNab asked, if the explanations given in the Globe newspaper on the ministry, and in the Examiner newspaper for Mr Cameron, were on the authority of the government.

Mr Baldwin said he gave no explanations through the newspapers, he always gave them in this House.

Sir Allan McNab introduced a bill to exclude persons from offices, who have been concerned in creating them, or increasing their emoluments. Second reading next Wednesday.

Mr Smith, of Durham, introduced a bill to simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada.

Hon Mr Cameron of Kent introduced a bill to repeal the prohibition to act of last session.

Hon Mr Cameron of Kent introduced a bill on the subject of retailing spirituous liquors.

Hon Mr Cameron of Kent, introduced a bill to protect the property of widows and orphans from judgment creditors, and to protect the Homesteads of insolvent debtors.

Hon Mr Cameron of Cornwall introduced a bill to amend the law of slander and libel.

Hon Mr Boulton introduced a bill to fix the time and place of the meeting of Parliament.

Hon Mr Baldwin said there was more than a mere nominal difference between the monarchical principles of our government and those of a republic. It was the prerogative of the Crown to call parliament. He looked upon it as an attempt to subvert, bit by bit the institutions of the country. From a notion that had got abroad that ministers wished to prevent the introduction of bills, he would not oppose it.

Mr Notman somewhat warmly denounced the bill as being unconstitutional, and said he hoped it would be voted down at once.

Sir Allan McNab explained how the Upper Canadians had been dragged down to Montreal in the winter season, but now in violation of a promise that we should have an early session, we had no session till now.

Col. Prince hoped the motion would be pressed; he wished to see the ministry commit another of those disgraceful acts which they have already committed this Session.

Mr Smith of Durham made some remarks with the object of showing that a bill might be rejected at any stage.

Hon Mr Boulton said it was a perfect farce to talk about the prerogative of the Crown, which was exercised by half a dozen ministers. With respect to what has been said about subverting monarchical institutions, he had no hesitation in saying that many of the institutions of the neighbouring republic were much more suited to the condition of Canada than institutions copied from England. He went on to show the great convenience of having a fixed period for the meeting of Parliament.

Mr Boulton said we were as republican as the United States. The whole power was vested in the people, and he was sorry to see their representatives so much inclined to abuse it. He showed that the ministry had copied almost word for word the school bills, assessment bills and Municipal bill, almost all others, from the State of New York.

Mr Papineau complained of the disposition of the ministry to tyrannise over the House. The ministry were departing from all that was English and constitutional. They had adopted principles for which there was no precedent in the English history.

On the motion being put, and the ministry seeing a large majority in its favour, got up and voted with the Yeas! which were 57. Nays, 7.

The House debated Col. Prince's amendment last night till about 12, and then adjourned. Mr Papineau spoke at great length, condemning the ministry and system of government. Mr Hincks spoke in reply.

From the Patriot.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, May 22.

The House met at 3 o'clock P. M. Hon Mr Tache brought up three petitions which were laid upon the table.

Hon J. Leslie brought up a communication from His Excellency, stating that His Excellency has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon Mr Jones, as a member of this House. Also a despatch from Her Majesty's Government, relative to the great Industrial Exhibition.

Hon Mr Ross brought up a petition from the Warden of the Municipal Council of the county of Norfolk. Also a petition from the township of Ameliasburg.

Hon Mr Gordon brought up a petition from the barristers of the county of Kent, praying the abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Hon J. Morris moved that the second reading of the Bill to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical or Chemical purposes, be postponed till Monday next.

Hon Mr Ross moved that the second reading of the bill intitled, an Act to amend and simplify the laws relating to the interest of money, be postponed till Monday next.

Hon Mr Bourret brought up a petition from the Medical College of Montreal, for the amendment of their Act of Incorporation.

The House then adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, May 22.

The Speaker laid before the House the accounts of Trinity House Quebec for the year ending Dec. 31, 1849; also of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, from Dec. 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849.

Twenty-three petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

The Speaker informed the House that William Locke Felton and Joseph Gibb Robertson Esq., had entered recognizances relative to the contested election of the county of Sherbrooke.

A motion presented by Hon R. Baldwin to the effect that debates, propositions, or amendments, &c. connected with the preparation of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, should take precedence of other orders in the daily routine.—was carried.

The clerk of the House read Col. Prince's amendment for the Abolition of the Court of Chancery.

During a lengthy debate which followed, Messrs Robinson, Smith (Durham) Morrison, J. H. Cameron, Baldwin, Badgley and others discussed the amendment, but it was supported by Messrs Prince, McLean, Smith (Frontenac) Malloch, Hopkins & others.

The amendment being put, was lost by a majority of 28. The debate was then resumed on the original motion in amendment, which was lost, the vote standing Yeas, 19 Nays, 33.

Mr Smith moved for a modification of the expenses of the Court of Chancery, which being put there were Yeas, 17 Nays, 45.

Mr Robinson moved an amendment to the effect that funds for the erection of gaols and Court-Houses in the lower provinces should be raised by assessment, and not provided from the public chest.

Mr Baldwin considered this method of moving amendments quite novel and calculated to consume time unnecessarily.

The motion being put there were, Yeas, 13 Nays, 37.

Mr Boulton, (North) seconded by Mr Hopkins moved for "extension of the elective franchise."

On their motion the House was addressed by Messrs Boulton (Toronto) Latontaine, McNab, Merritt, Guy, Christie, Nelson (Dr.), Sanborn, DeWitt, Ross, Holmes, Hincks, Baldwin.

Thursday, May 23.

Mr Polette obtained leave of absence for 15 days, upon urgent business.

Hon Mr Baldwin said, in moving that when the House adjourned, on account of the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day, it should stand adjourned to Monday next, that he supposed honorable members would meet together in the House on Friday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Hon'ble Mr Sherwood.

The amendment which was proposed yesterday by Mr H. J. Boulton, and seconded by Mr Hopkins, for an extension of the elective franchise, and the adoption of an elective legislative council, was again read by the clerk of the House, and the debate thereon resumed.

Col. Prince spoke in favor of an Elective Council. He said it was not just that the Executive should have so much control over that House by swamping it with their friends, whenever they saw fit. He then reviewed the speeches that had been made yesterday in favor of annexation. He said the speech of the hon mover of Montreal (Mr Holmes) had convinced him that under altered circumstances (that is, when Great Britain gave up Canada) annexation would be beneficial to the Province.

Several long speeches were made by Messrs Badgley, Papineau, H. J. Boulton, Prince, J. H. Cameron, M. Cameron, and Merritt. On the vote being taken, it stood thus.

Table with 2 columns: For the amendment, For the resolution, Majority.

Friday, May 24.

At about 1 o'clock, A. M., Sir Allan McNab moved an adjournment, which was lost.

About 2 o'clock, A. M., the third of Mr Boulton's amendments, which had reference to the dismissals from office of those who had signed petitions in favour of annexation or independence, was put to the vote:—Yeas 20; Nays 38.

At 2 1/2 A. M., Mr Baldwin moved that the House should adjourn until Monday next, at 10, A. M. It being the Queen's birth-day, the members gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, on leaving the House.

Toronto Market Prices, May 25.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S. D., S. D., S. D. listing various goods like Flour, Wheat, Barley, etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TORONTO DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Toronto, on the 29th May, 1850; commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. Preachers and Representatives are requested to bring their Circuit Books and other necessary documents, and to be punctual in their attendance.

W. McCURE.

Toronto, May 13th, 1850.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Part of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Headache, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CURETIVITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establish to a unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all, and that remedy is DR. HOPE'S PILLS.

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger to the system, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure, they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them.

BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London. From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

S. F. URQUHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Asclepe Cosper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism and other diseases of that class—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is prominently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle. The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout,—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved;—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine. JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier, 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 14th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills. TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

DR. URQUHART: Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three month's work without suffering the most excruciating pains. I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province, I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout—and Dr. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost marvellous, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of re-nectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary. Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT. Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.



TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General. ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks. The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded:— For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill:— A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General.

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

THE Montreal Weekly Transcript or Dollar Newspaper, is published at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per annum, in clubs of seven or more. SINGLE COPIES FIVE SHILLINGS FOR TEN MONTHS.

REV. DR. DOWLING'S GREAT WORK ON ROMANISM.

New and enlarged Edition, with the Author's last additions. A BOOK FOR EVERY PROTESTANT! The History of Romanism, from its earliest origin to the present time.—By the Rev. John Dowling, D. D.—Embellished with upwards of 50 highly finished engravings, chiefly from original designs.

Just published, with the Author's final corrections, a new and enlarged Edition of this splendid and popular work, with a copious supplement, comprising a History of the Life and Reign of the present remarkable Pope, PIUS IX., and a Biographical Sketch of the last Pope GREGORY XVI.

THE best encomium upon this learned, complete and popular History of Romanism, is the fact that SIXTEEN THOUSAND COPIES have been sold in about three years, and still there is a constant demand for it in all parts of the country.

From the Protestant Churchman. "This is a beautiful volume of 672 pages. Good service has been done for the cause of truth by this publication, and it certainly ought to secure for its author an enviable reputation among contributors to the standard literature of the day."

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From Zion's Herald. "It is written in a popular style. Its engravings are numerous and finely executed. The book will doubtless be popular, and cannot fail to produce a profound conviction of the terrible iniquity of Anti-Christ."

Rev. George Coles, of the Christian Advocate and Journal, says—"I cannot but express my gratitude to Almighty God that such a concise and complete development of 'the Mystery of Iniquity' is now presented to the public in a form so elegant and attractive."

Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the New York Evangelist, says—"We ought to have noticed this excellent and beautiful work before. It possesses many and very strong claims for popular favor, and we do not doubt that it is destined to have an extraordinary sale. The work itself is characterized by great research, and a comprehensive and Scriptural view of the nature and history of the Popish system."

From the (Philadelphia) Presbyterian. "Such a work required deep and protracted research, and it affords evidence that diligence, caution, and judgment, in the selection and arrangement of materials, had not been wanting. The author has availed himself of the writings of both Protestants and Papists, and has brought together a greater mass of information on the history, the spirit, and the doings of Popery, than we have ever seen before in one volume."

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Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, of the Church of the Reformers, says: "In this work are an immense assemblage of facts and documents connected with the development and history of this great mammoth institution of error and iniquity. Popery is developed in this treatise from its birth to the present hour. We desire for this Book a very large circulation. It is only necessary to enlighten this community in the true spirit and character of the Papal system, to secure them against its insidious attacks upon everything we as a people hold dear and sacred. Let every one who buys this work communicate freely to all around him the developments which it reveals, and the facts which it records."

President Cramp, of Montreal, Editor of the Montreal Register, and author of the Text Book of Popery, says:—"This important work possesses merits of a high order. We are pleased to see that Dr. Dowling furnishes ample references to his authorities. The matter is well arranged; the facts unquestionable; the style lucid; and the spirit, Catholic, in the proper sense of the term. Its extensive circulation will be highly advantageous to Protestantism."

Notwithstanding the extensive Supplement now added to this valuable work, the price will remain the same as the former editions. Three Dollars per copy.

THE following Works received at the BOSTON BOOK STORE, No. 6, Wellington Buildings, King Street.,

THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN, Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence, by Thomas H. Dyer, Esq., Price 5s.

REFLECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY, PARBEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, AND HILL'S LECTURES ON DIVINITY, WITH TWO INTRODUCTORY LECTURES AND FOUR ADDRESSES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW COLLEGE EDINBURGH, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., Price 5s.

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B. COSGROVE.

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada.

THE second volume of the Agriculturist, in its present form, commences January 1st. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements, Farm Houses and Cottages, &c., Plans for School Houses, and Diagrams in explanations of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy.

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science. Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to receive communications from all their subscribers. Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist.

Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the development and advancement of the real interests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those which preceded it, and of which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the Cultivator, and the other papers alluded to, suffer great loss; and the proprietors of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides the time, labor and anxiety spent in its publication. Is the reproach that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to continue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improvement, make a little more effort this year, and the reproach may be wiped out forever.

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums:

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Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order, until the smallest number [60] is realized: after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by WILLIAM McDougall, Proprietor.

All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto."

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ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 128, Nassau Street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout Canada; Newspapers copying this advertisement ENTIRE, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice) and giving it a few INDETERMINATE, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3.00 works, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.

VOLUME EIGHTH, COMMENCING JULY, 1849.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS, is published monthly, at ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with Engravings, exhibiting the structure, Anatomy and Physiology of the entire Human Body, with familiar explanations and instructions to learners.

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HYDROPATHY will be fully unfolded, and so explained that all may apply it in various diseases, even those not curable by any other means. There is no system so simple, harmless, and universally applicable, as the WATER-CURE. Its effects are almost miraculous, and it has already been the means of saving the lives of thousands, who were entirely beyond the reach of all other known remedies.

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REFORMS in all our modes of life will be pointed out, and made so plain that "he that runs may read." We believe fully that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained. We propose in this Journal to show how.

TO INVALIDS, no matter of what disease, the principles of Hydropathy may safely be applied, and in nine cases out of ten, great benefit may be derived therefrom.

TO THOSE IN HEALTH Without health even life is not desirable, unless a remedy can be found. To preserve health no other mode of living can compare with this system. In fact were its rules observed and carried out, many of our ills would be forever banished from the earth, and the succeeding generations grow up in all the vigor of true mankind.—It will be a part of our duty to teach the world how to preserve health, as well as to cure disease.

TO WOMEN AND MOTHERS it is universally conceded, by all intelligent practitioners, as well by the old school as the new, that the Water-Cure is not equalled by any other mode of treatment in those peculiar troubles common only to woman. This Journal will contain such advice and instruction as may be considered most important, in all these critical yet unavoidable cases.

TO HYDROPATHIC PRACTITIONERS. We wish to have it distinctly understood, that this Journal will be devoted to the interests of no party, but will represent the entire Hydropathic profession. Our pages will be open to all who may favor us with such communications as may be of general interest to all classes. Reports of important cases, and all other matters pertaining to health, will be thankfully received, and laid before our readers.

TO THE PUBLIC: Our facilities for publishing such a work; as this are unsurpassed by any other house in the United States. We have obtained the co-operation of all the leading Hydro-Whole combined talent of the entire profession. Beside the writers of the age, which will enable us to present the this we have had a wide experience in journal publishing, and have secured the services of nearly all the medical reformers in the land.

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KNOW THYSELF. THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1850.

EDITED BY O. S. & L. N. FOWLER.

TO REFORM AND PERFECT OURSELVES and our race, is the most exalted of all works. To do this, we must understand the human race. This Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Vital Magnetism embrace; hence fully expound all the laws of our being; and conditions of happiness.

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Agricultural.

POETRY.

GOD SAVE THE PLOUGH

BY MRS. SPOONER.

See how the shining sheaf  
Marketh earth's bosom fair,  
Crowning her brow—  
Broad in its furrow springs,  
Health and repose it brings,  
Treasures unknown to Luggs—  
God save the plough!

Look—in the warrior's blade,  
While o'er the tented glade,  
Hate breathes its vow—  
Wrath, its unsheathing wakes,  
Love, at its lightning quakes,  
Weeping and woe it makes—  
God save the plough!

Ships o'er the deep may ride,  
Storms wreck their bannered pride,  
Waves when their brow;  
But the well-loaded wain,  
Gathering the golden grain,  
Gladdened the household train;  
God save the plough!

Who are the truly great?  
Mnions of pomp and state,  
Where the crowd bow?  
Give us hard hands and free,  
Culturers of field and tree,  
Best friends of Liberty;  
God save the plough!

POTATO SEED FOR NEXT YEAR.

The destruction of the potato crop is already so extensive that even if there were not every chance of a further loss during the winter, there will most likely be much difficulty in procuring seed next year. This might be in a great measure obviated by the general adoption of a plan which, although it has been frequently recommended, does not appear to be so well known as it deserves. It has been proved that the crown of the potato, if used exclusively for seed, will produce an earlier and frequently a better crop, than if sets from any other part of the tuber be employed, it is, therefore, only necessary, in preparing potatoes for food, or before employing them for any other purpose, to cut off this end and preserve it, in order to accumulate a supply of the best kind of seed.—Gardner's Chron.

MANURE FOR TURNIPS.

We understand that the Lincolnshire farmers have been and are using large quantities of sulphuric acid, as digestive for bones in manuring for turnips, this season, and are most sanguine of the results. They complain that the admixture of the vitriol is attended with some trouble, but are willing to incur that for the sake of the advantage yielded thereby. Our informant states, that a good crop of turnips will always ensure a good after-crop of barley; and he adds, that four strikes of bones, digested with about 70 pounds of the acid, will serve for an acre. From ten to fifteen strikes of bones, employed alone, are said to have been commonly used before this new process was put into practice.—Stanford Mercury.

KEEP BEES.—Bees cost nothing for their food, neither for their pasture in summer, nor for their provision in winter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

BY THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in connection with Bond Street Baptist Chapel, a COLPORTEUR, to travel in the Back Woods of Canada. Particulars may be learned by addressing, Post Paid, to Mr. D. GEORGE, care of JOHN G. JUDD, Toronto. May 27, 1850.

Encourage Home Manufactures!

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the Merchants and Public generally, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, begs to inform them that he continues to manufacture Neats Foot Oil, Glue of various qualities, Ivory Black and Oil Paste Blacking, put up in the following manner, viz., Tin Boxes of three sizes, No. 1, 2, and 3, Penny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each, and Halfpenny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each. And he respectfully solicits a continuance of their support. PETER R. LAMB. Corner of Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto, April 30, 1850.

THE DISTRICT MEETING for the Hamilton District, will be held (D. V.) in Hamilton in the New Connexion Chapel, Main Street, on the 23rd inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. J. BRENNAN. Hamilton, May 8, 1850.

CASH STORE!

SIGN OF THE GREEN

One door East of the Mammoth House, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has leased the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Swain & Co., and is prepared with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

which he is enabled to dispose of, for Cash, as cheap as any other House in the City. His Fresh Stock of

THE ASSORTMENT

Imported this Season, he is determined to Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Families, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, will be furnished with genuine articles, on the most advantageous terms

An early Inspection is Requested.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 3, 1850. 18.

WANTED

SITUATION, by a young man thoroughly acquainted with the Hardware and Grocery business: can take charge of a Set of Books, and give good city reference. Address C. D., Box 321, Toronto P. O., or, at this Office. Toronto, May, 20, 1850.

J. NASH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER

No. 2, ELGIN BLOCK,

JOHN STREET, HAMILTON.

GENESEE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned informs the Public that he has been appointed Agent for the above Company, for Toronto and Vicinity, and is prepared to effect risks on the most advantageous terms

Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 8, 1850. 18.

JOHN TYNER,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 51, YONGE STREET,

Two Doors South of the Phoenix Foundry.

Toronto, May 20, 1850.

For Sale.

200 ACRES of excellent land in the Township of Chatham, C. W., at the little Bear Creek, being lot No. 19 in the 9th Concession; there is a good road leading from the village of Louisville to it,—it was chosen in 1825, and sold in 1833 for £35; the buyer also paid £25 for doing the settlement duties. The purchaser, by paying half the purchase money, will have the privilege of paying the other half in yearly instalments. Apply to Thos. Bell Esq. Land Agent, or to John Webb both of this City. Toronto, May 20, 1850.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS, EXPLAINED AND ENFORCED: in a series of discourses delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister. Price, One Dollar, Cloth boards, 12 mo.

Toronto: Brewer, McPhail & Co., King Street. Orders will be received by the Editor of the Watchman, and all the Ministers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, are requested to act as Agents for the Work. London, C. W., March 15th, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74, Yonge Street, Toronto.

JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

For Sale.

THE SCHOONER "VICTORY," of Kingston, 60 tons burden. 4 years old, with every thing complete and in good order.

For particulars, apply at the office of this paper or to E. BOYLE, Kingston.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Kingston, March, 1850

R. D. WADSWORTH.

YORK STREET, HAMILTON, C. W.

IS AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS:

- Missionary & Sabbath School Record, (per an.) 1s. 0d.
  - Canada Temperance Advocate, 5s. 6d.
  - Canada Christian Advocate, 7s. 6d.
  - Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record, 3s. 9d.
  - Montreal Witness, 10s. 0d.
  - Christian Guardian, 12s. 6d.
  - The Watchman, (Toronto,) 10s. 0d.
  - Sunday School Guardian, 2s. 6d.
  - Journal of Education, 5s. 0d.
  - Canadian Agriculturist, 5s. 0d.
  - Journal of Medical & Physical Science, 15s. 0d.
- April 1st, 1850.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced Business as MERCHANT TAILORS, and will keep on hand a very large Stock of

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do Whitney Trav'ng do do 40s 0d do	do Trowsers do do 6s 3d do
do Shooting Coats, do 16s 3d do	do Coats do do 16s 0d do
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do B. C. Frock & Dress do 32s 6d do	Cotton do do do 2s 3d do
do Cassimere Trowsers do 13s 9d do	Cotton slats, Lauen Fronts, do 1s 1d do
do Etoff & Tweed do do 8s 9d do	Cloth Caps do do 2s 9d do
do Doeskin & Cloth do do 13s 9d do	Glengarry Bonnets do do 7d do
do Buckskin do do 20s 0d do	Fur Caps do do 3s 9d do
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Gala Plaids do 11d per yd. do	Hankets do 12s 6d per yd. do
Factory Cottons do 2d per yd. do	Cotton Warp do 4s 6d per Bundle.

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Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

James Foster,

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TORONTO.

January 21st, 1850.

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C. L. HELLIWELL, & Co., Hamilton.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

THE WATCHMAN,

PUBLISHED ON

Monday Evenings

BY T. T. HOWARD.

OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West

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